

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
FORMER ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
special permission for raising a
Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be
entirely limited to Public School or
University Men and who will serve
together as a Unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
4, 7 and 8, Old Road Street, W.
Don't Save This King.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom

FORD CARS
\$1,500 purchase the latest
model 5 Seater Ford Touring
Car and includes driving
lessons.
Call, or Phone 27.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Vaux Road,
Sole Agents.

No. 17,742. 號二十四百七千七萬一第 日八初月二年卯乙 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 23rd, 1915. 二拜禮 號三十二月三年四國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.
Mar. 25th.—The English Mail (via Siberia),
per s.s. ORIENTAL.
Mar. 25th.—The English Mail (via Siberia),
per s.s. NUBIA.

TO DEPART.
Mar. 23rd.—Shanghai, North China and
Mojito via Moji, Victoria, B.C.,
Seattle and United Kingdom
via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s.
AKI MARU.
Mar. 23rd.—Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m.,
per s.s. AKI MARU.
Mar. 25th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan,
via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United
States, South America, and
Canada via San Francisco, and
United Kingdom via Canada, at
11 a.m., per s.s. CURRO MARU.
Mar. 25th.—Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m.,
per s.s. CURRO MARU.
Mar. 25th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,
per s.s. LUCNOW.
Mar. 26th.—Europe via Siberia, at 9 a.m.,
per s.s. ORIENTAL.
Mar. 26th.—Straits, Ceylon, Marseilles and
London, at 10 a.m., per s.s.
SUWA MARU.
Mar. 26th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon,
Adelaide, Western Australia,
India, Aden, Egypt and Europe,
at 11 a.m., per s.s. NUBIA.
Mar. 26th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,
per s.s. YINCHOW.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to
and from the Coast Ports, Manila,
Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice
on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1914. [57]

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.

(MITSU BISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA,
OCHI, MUTABE, FOSHINOTANI,
NAGAZAKI, SAITO, SHINSEI
AND KAMAYAMA Collieries.
AGENTS FOR
SAKITO AND OYUBARI Coals.
HEAD OFFICE—MARUNOUCHI,
TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI,
MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU,
OTABU, MIYORAN, HAKODATE,
KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO,
YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBUGA,
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW,
PEKING.

Cable Address for above: "IWASAKI"
Codes: A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union.

CHINKIANG—Messrs. CHANG & Co.
MANILA—Messrs. MACANDRAY & Co.
SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNEO CO., LTD.
GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. BROWN,
McFARLANE & Co., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—
K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [91]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 15 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 15 " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " " 10 " "
2.15 " " 2.45 " " 15 " "
2.45 " " 3.15 " " 10 " "
3.15 " " 3.45 " " 15 " "
3.45 " " 4.15 " " 10 " "
4.15 " " 4.45 " " 15 " "
4.45 " " 5.15 " " 10 " "
5.15 " " 5.45 " " 15 " "
5.45 " " 6.15 " " 10 " "
6.15 " " 6.45 " " 15 " "
6.45 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " " 15 " "
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 10 " "
6.30 " " 7.00 " " 15 " "
7.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Vaux Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong 24th May, 1914. [95]

DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

A1, A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers,
Manufacturers of Contralto Condensers, Stone's Manganese, Bronze Castings,
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.
Dock No. 1. Dock No. 2. Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet 350 feet 714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 " 53 " 68 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 28 " 24 " 34 "
PATER SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 710 tons and 13 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

KOBE.
[TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"WADADOCK," KOBE.]
FLOATING DOCKS.
Lifting Power ... No. 1. 7,000 tons. No. 2. 12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 400 feet " 580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 66 " " 68 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 28 " " 28 "
The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimonoeki).
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 363 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 68 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 7 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution
of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. [97]

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL:

Now well-known throughout the East for
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS'
BUNKERS AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.
KAIPING COKE:

Competes with the best quality English Cokes or
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.
HIGHEST FIREBRICKS GRADE
FIRECLAY.
STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG. TEL. ADD.: MAISEAN, HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE NO. 1030.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. [44]

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE VIA DAIREN.

TEMPORARY TIME TABLE

(Effective from February 18th, to April 30th, 1914.)

Owing to the War the THIRTEEN-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been
temporarily suspended, and a ONE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of
excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between
Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with
Dairen-Shanghai Direct Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU" and
"KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.				SOUTH BOUND.			
1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Parcel	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Parcel
7.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.
11.30 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	11.30 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.45 p.m.
3.30 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.45 p.m.
7.30 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.45 p.m.

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.
The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.
To the daily train leaving Dairen at 8 p.m. for Changchun and that leaving Chang-
chun at 11.20 a.m. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class
Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2.

RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add. "Yamato"). At
Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Changchun, and Hsiching (the finest sea-side resort in
North China), all under the Company's management.

TICKET AGENCIES.—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are obtainable
at all the Agencies of the INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR & EXPRESS TRAINS CO.,
Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, REISENBUREAU DER HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE;
the NORDDEUTSCHER REISEBUREAU; and the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Shanghai; from
whom all information, time-tables, pictorial guide-books, etc., can be obtained free, or direct
from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.
Tel. Add.: "MANCHU." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

FUSHUN COAL

THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.
Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang, and Tientsin Depots,
and also at Chafoo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang.

MINING DEPARTMENT.
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.
[96]

BLACKLOCK & MACARTHUR, LTD.



CLYDESDALE PAINT AND OIL WORKS,
GLASGOW.

MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD. PAINTS. COLOURS. VARNISHES.
OIL REFINERS. ETC. ETC.

CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, COLONIAL
AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, RAILWAY AND
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES, ETC.

PRICES AND PARTICULARS FROM—

WM. STEWART & CO.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
SOLE REPRESENTATIVES.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [53]

WM. STEWART & CO.

TIMBER MERCHANTS, MEASURERS, AND TIMBER EXPERTS.
5, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

IMPORTERS of Teak, Hardwoods, Oregon Pine and Japanese Oak in Logs and
Planks.
Teak and Hardwood supplied Machine Sawn to any Dimensions.
Floorings—Sills to Order.
Philippine Hardwood Wharf Piles in lengths up to 60 feet.
The attention of Architects, Civil Engineers and Contractors is directed to the
splendid range of Philippine Hardwoods suitable for constructional purposes.
Prices and Samples on application.
Telegrams—Boswood. Telephone No. 1463. P.O. Box No. 589.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1914. [51]

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th and 5th Editions, Lieber's, Scott's, A1, and Walker's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephone Nos. 376, 508, 581, 2050, 3470.

NO. 1 DOCK. | NO. 2 DOCK. | NO. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length 515 ft. | Docking Length 378 ft. | Docking Length 431 ft.

Every description of repair work undertaken. A large assortment of material
including all shafts and keys in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to
lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers,
tugs, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—
99 buildings, principally of brick and steel containing private bonded warehouses
and sugar consumption tax covered warehouses. Floor area 67,917 square yards, or 14 acres.
Every description of warehousing, Custom-house brokerage and insurance under-
taken. Rates moderate.
Mooring Basin, 600 feet by 180 feet by 25 feet deep, adjoining the docks and warehouses.
[112]

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

Should be sent to our Agent:—
MR. T. RUDDIMAN JOHNSTON,
13, Mikawadai-machi, Asaba-ku, TOKYO, JAPAN.

SHACKELL, EDWARDS & CO., LTD.

MAKERS OF
PRINTING INKS
FOR OVER 120 YEARS.
RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

OREGON PINE BORNEO HARDWOOD

IN SAWN PLANKS. LOGS AND FLOORINGS.

THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1914. [54]

HOTELS

HONG KONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. [16]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Telephone: No. 373.

Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

FRANK L. COOKE,
Manager. [28]

GRAND HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE
HOTEL, most Central Location within
the vicinity of all the Principal Banks.

Noted for the best Food, Refreshments
Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under
European Supervision. A First-Class String
Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m.
to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for
Shipping people.

For further particulars apply—

MANAGER.

Telephone 197.

Telegraphic address: "COMFORT."

[20]

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and
TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for
Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones
in Every Room, prompt connection maintained
by six lines to Central.

Fifteen Minutes from Principal Landing
Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine,
Rock Garden and Social Rooms. European
Kunners meets steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager. [99]

THE NEW MACAU HOTEL.

THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL
is now OPENED under NEW
MANAGEMENT. The place has been re-
novated throughout and entirely refurbished.
Situated on the Praia Grande facing the sea,
a cool breeze is enjoyed all the year round.
LARGE and COMFORTABLE DINING
ROOM facing the sea. Cuisine under
experienced supervision. Terms moderate.
For further particulars, apply to—
THE MANAGER,
Macau.

Tel. Add. "Phoenix," Macau.

1st February, 1915. [37]

VICTORIA HOTEL

SHAMSEEN—CANTON.

Telegraphic Add.: "VICTORIA, SHAMSEEN."

SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

Hotel electrically lighted, and under
experienced European Supervision.
GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.
Every Information and Special Attention
given to Tourists.

REASONABLE RATES.

WEL FAIRER,
Proprietor. [62]

ESTIMATIONS

NEW SHIPMENT OF VICTOR-VICTROLA AND VICTOR RECORDS

RECEIVED BY THE
S.S. "IXION."

INCLUDING THE LATEST
PATRIOTIC AND NATIONAL AIRS.

S. Montrie & Co., Ltd.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

[31]

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES
OF THE

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REplete WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE
APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF
HIGH-CLASS WORK.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

PRICE LISTS.
CIRCULARS.

BALL AND CONCERT PROGRAMMES.
INVITATION CARDS.
VISITING CARDS.

AND

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH.
UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN SUPERVISION, AT REASONABLE
PRICES.

BOOK-BINDING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.—

MACHINE-RULING, GOLD-LETTERING, MARBLING, ETC.

EXECUTED ON THE PREMISES AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

LAW WORK A SPECIALITY.

LEDGERS AND ACCOUNT BOOKS.

AT PRICES WHICH COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF ANY
OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE FAR EAST.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

**WM. POWELL,
LTD.**

TELEPHONE 346.

CABINET MAKERS

HIGH-CLASS

FURNITURE

MADE FROM THE BEST MATERIALS.

UNDER CAREFUL SUPERVISION.

DESIGNS.

SUGGESTIONS.
ESTIMATES.

FREE.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME.

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WAR NEWS.

DUMDUM BULLETS.

The Eye-Witness with the British Headquarters in a recent report of the capture of some German trenches says:—"Amongst the spoils of war captured was a large amount of dum dum ammunition, and many cartridges in which the bullets had been reversed, with their bases outwards."

SITUATION AT PRZEMYSL.

A Hungarian correspondent of the London Morning Post stated a month ago that although the Russians are surrounding Przemyśl, the outer fortifications, having a radius of 12 miles, are unbroken, and there are twelve villages within the investing line where officers can shoot an abundance of wild duck and geese for food. Unless the besiegers are more active the fortress can hold out for another three months.

INDIA'S FINANCIAL HELP.

The Finance Member of the Imperial Legislative Council of India in his annual statement on the financial position of the country puts India's contribution to the cost of the war, representing the amount which she would otherwise have saved in pay and maintenance charges of the troops absent in the field, at nearly 2 million pounds in the current year and 13 million in 1915-1916. The Finance Member also makes special mention of the contributions by Indian Princes, totalling £768,000 and including 50 lakhs from Mysore and 60 lakhs from Hyderabad. These are for the general cost of the war and will be passed on to the Home Government.

THE KAISER'S JOY.

"My joy over this glorious success is diminished by the sight of the district once so flourishing which for weeks has been in the enemy's hand."

"Void of all human feeling, he has in his senseless rage during his flight burnt or destroyed almost the last house and the last barn."

"Our beautiful Maurian land is waste."

The Kaiser's message to his Chancellor, as given in a Reuter telegram.

The Belgian Commission of Inquiry on the atrocities perpetrated by the German soldiers have issued a twelfth report embodying certain general conclusions, and recording the chief phases of a systematic barbarity which "will stain the German nation for ever."

SHORT & TALL MEN AS FIGHTERS.

Dr. Pembrey, of Guy's Hospital, who initiated a discussion at the Royal Sanitary Institute on the relative value of tall and short men, might have adduced in support of his preference for the latter, remarks a London contemporary, the experience of Rifleman Harris, whose recollections of work in the ranks in the Peninsular War are worth referring to now. Harris said the only coward he ever saw in a British regiment was a man of over 6ft., while in the terrible retreat on Vigo he said that the tall men were the greatest grumblers, the greatest eaters, and the worst fighters in the regiment. "The tall men," he added, "bore fatigue much worse than the small ones." It is perhaps superfluous to add that Harris himself was 5ft. 7in.

A ZEPPELIN CRITIC.

A letter by a British officer published in one of the Home papers contains the following:—"Recently a German staff officer was captured in one of the trenches taken by us and on his way to the base was entertained at lunch at the mess of some British officers. A letter from one of them gives the following frank opinion of Zeppelins as expressed by the captured officer. "Old Count Zeppelin," he said, "seems to have magnetised our Emperor and the German people and very much to his own profit. There is not a naval or military officer of standing in Germany who really believes in them, and before the war we often used to laugh at the way in which they were boomed. But because the Emperor had set his mind on them nobody dared say what he really thought and in consequence immense sums which could have been much more profitably spent were paid for experiments, construction and for hangars. My own opinion, the opinion of ninety-nine of the German staff officers out of every hundred, is that they are nothing more or less than a swindle foisted on our Emperor by a silly old man. Of course I am speaking only from a military point of view."

WAR BREVITIES.

The Bishop of London and his chaplain are going to the front before Palm Sunday to take services among the troops until after Easter.

Gerald Du Maurier has been informed that his brother, Lieut. Col. Guy Du Maurier, author of "An Englishman's Home," has been killed in action at the front.

According to the Handelsblad news has reached Kiel that in the battle off the Falklands, the admiral and nine staff officers of the German squadron and the commanders of four cruisers and the Chief of Staff were killed.

In becoming Captain A. E. W. Mason, of the Manchester Regiment, the author of "The Four Feathers" and "The Witness for the Defence," is the first novelist-dramatist of the front rank to take up a commission in the new Armies.

A general meeting of German tailors was held at Frankfurt-on-Main in order to discover the basis for a new German style of ladies' and gentlemen's fashions free from Paris and London. After a stormy session a committee was appointed.

WOMEN SMOKERS.

CIGARETTES TO STEADY NERVES IN WAR WORK.

"Please take a cigarette," said the lady war-worker. "We'll talk all this more comfy."

The Daily Express representative, who in this particular case hardly ever smokes a cigarette, took one. It was the fifth time that day that gallantry had compelled—three Virginia, one Turkish, and now a petite Russian smoke, just three whiffs attached to a dainty cardboard tube.

Women, as everybody knows, smoked a great deal before the war, and many tried, with varying success, to emulate the late Lady Dorothy Nevill in her preference for robust, if fragrant, cigars after breakfast; she used to smoke a cigar with Lord Beaconsfield every afternoon at one time.

Since the war, however, when thousands of women have worked office hours for the first time in their lives, running all kinds of emergency movements, the occasional cigarette of caprice has given place to the box of a hundred on the work-desk.

Sometimes it is accompanied by a match-stand like those in an hotel lounge, but more frequently one "light" at the beginning of the day is enough to carry on.

Peers, social workers, lady motor-car organisers, lady doctors, emergency directresses taking the place of men who have become soldiers—all smoke now. While most men, in a spirit of war economy, are trying to cut down their tobacco bill, the loss to the cigarette shops is more than made up by the new brigade of women smokers.

The Daily Express representative asked one of them why it was. "You see," she replied, "we have so much more work to do now, and we have to take it so seriously that we find a cigarette now and again quite essential as a nerve-steadier."—Daily Express.

FLIGHT OF TORPEDO AND BULLET.

KELVIN'S THEORIES IN PRACTICE.

Professor A. Gray, of Glasgow University, delivered before the Institution of Electrical Engineers in London the sixth Kelvin lecture. The subject was Lord Kelvin's work on gyrostatics, and the lecture was illustrated by the original gyroscopes and gyrostats now preserved under Professor Gray's care in the University.

The lecturer recalled the gyrostatic experiments which used to be performed to illustrate the complete change in the conditions of stability of a body produced by setting the body into rapid rotation. He pointed out that the earth is a top which turns once round its axis in a sidereal day, and that this spin gives to the earth a property which is of great importance in maintaining its axis in practically the same direction from year to year. In reality the axis goes round in a cone once in 25,000 years, so that there is a regular progressive change of direction in that long period. The gyroscope, or gyrostat, is, however, now more than a toy; it has become important in engineering. A turbine in a ship, if its axis is fore and aft, applies gyrostatic forces to the ship when the ship pitches, or changes her course; a gyrostat, by its property when properly mounted of maintaining its axis in a constant direction, constrains a torpedo to move in a course nearly straight, and it has been proposed to use it to keep upright a railway carriage running on a single rail. If a train were made to travel very fast, or if a rapidly-running turbine were mounted on a train, gyrostatic action would be shown in a sensible degree by the wheels of the train, and by the turbine. A rifle bullet also keeps its axis in the same direction in its flight by gyrostatic action. Numerous other applications and capabilities of gyrostats have been suggested, many of them the direct outcome of the gyrostatic study carried on at Glasgow.

SINFUL COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

In the course of a trip round the world Colonel Evans, the Queensland Commissioner for Railways, was much impressed by the extent to which advertising is carried in the United States. Speaking to a Chinese reporter, he said:—"Your advertising instincts, if I may use the word, go very far, in fact, I notice you advertise in the Bible. At the hotel this morning I found a copy of the Bible containing advice to commercial travellers. One injunction was, 'If Ionesome and blue and friends untrue, read Psalms 23 and 27.' Another, 'If trade is poor, read Psalm 37.' If very prosperous read chapters 10 and 12, II. Corinthians.' 'If tired of sin, read the eighteenth chapter of St. Luke, verses 35 and 41.' That, gentlemen, is advertising. I am going to beg, borrow, or steal that Bible from the hotel. I am going to send it to the commercial travellers in Australia, with particular regard to the sinful portion of the admonition."

THE COTTON MARKET.

A circular has been issued by the Liverpool Cotton Association stating that the attention of the directors has been drawn to the fact that large orders both for actual cotton and futures are being sent to members by agents in neutral countries without disclosing their principal names. "It is obvious," continues the circular, "that in many cases these orders may be for the account of subjects in enemy countries, and the directors feel it their duty to warn members that before executing such orders they must satisfy themselves that these orders are bona-fide for the account of the subjects of neutral countries. Members are also advised when making contracts for shipments to neutral spinners to obtain an undertaking from the spinners that the cotton is for buyers' consumption only and will not be resold or re-exported."

TERRITORIALS AT THE FRONT.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S PRAISE.

A despatch by Field-Marshal Sir John French published on the 17th ult. contains the following reference to the Territorials:—

In my despatch of 20th November, 1914, I referred to the reinforcements of Territorial Troops which I had received, and I mentioned several units which had already been employed in the fighting line. In the positions which I held for some years before the outbreak of this war I was brought into close contact with the Territorial Force, and I found every reason to hope and believe that, when the hour of trial arrived, they would justify every hope and trust which was placed in them.

The Lords-Lieutenant of Counties and the Associations which worked under them bestowed a vast amount of labour and energy on the organization of the Territorial Force; and I trust it may be some recompense to them to know that I, and the principal Commanders serving under me, consider that the Territorial Force has far more than justified the most sanguine hopes that any of us ventured to entertain of their value and use in the field. Commanders of Cavalry Divisions are unstinted in their praise of the manner in which the Yeomanry regiments attached to their brigades have done their duty, both in and out of action. The service of Divisional Cavalry is now almost entirely performed by Yeomanry, and Divisional Commanders report that they are very efficient.

Army Corps Commanders are loud in their praise of the Territorial Battalions which form part of nearly all the brigades at the front in the first line, and more than one of them have told me that these battalions are fast approaching—if they have not already reached—the standard of efficiency of Regular Infantry.

OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

I wish to add a word about the Officers' Training Corps. The presence of the Artists' Rifles (28th Battalion, The London Regiment) with the Army in France enabled me also to test the value of this organization.

Having had some experience in peace of the working of the Officers' Training Corps, I determined to turn the Artists' Rifles which formed part of the Officers' Training Corps in peace time to its legitimate use. I therefore established the battalion as a Training Corps for Officers in the field.

The cadets pass through a course, which includes some thoroughly practical training, as all cadets do a tour of 48 hours in the trenches, and afterwards write a report on what they see and notice. They also visit an observation post of a battery or group of batteries, and spend some hours there.

A Commandant has been appointed, and he arranges and supervises the work, sets schemes for practice, administers the school, delivers lectures, and reports on the candidates.

The cadets are instructed in all branches of military training suitable for platoon commanders.

Machine-gun tactics, a knowledge of which is so necessary for all junior officers, is a special feature of the course of instruction.

When first started the school was able to turn out officers at the rate of 75 a month. This has since been increased to 100.

Reports received from Divisional and Army Corps Commanders on officers who have been trained at the school are most satisfactory.

DRUGGED MEN IN BATTLE.

OFFICERS WITH RIDING WHIPS.

A young French soldier who recently returned to Paris from the firing line gives a terrible picture of a furious struggle in one of the French trenches. "The Germans," he says, "began their attack upon us with their twelfth corps of Saxons, composed mainly of fresh troops. We did not think they would have the audacity to leave their trenches in full daylight, but all of a sudden we saw them advance in column formation with four ranks in close order, the first files without equipment, but with their haversacks full of grenades, which they began to hurl at us. Immediately our artillery, mitrailleuses, and infantry opened a murderous fire, and at the end of a quarter of an hour we had corpses piled a yard high in front of us; but it was impossible to stop this human wave as they swarmed on like ants. Our rifles were so hot that it was difficult to hold them. The Germans came on and jumped into our trenches, and it was then the tragic business began. Our bayonets were of no use at such close quarters, and it was a fearful hand-to-hand struggle. We fought with axes, pitchforks, shovels, and knives. It was horrible for the three-quarters of an hour that it lasted. About midnight it began all over again, when we counter-attacked with several companies, and in the end succeeded in dislodging them from some of their own trenches. One very curious fact which I want to put on record is that all the Germans who fought against us had taken brandy mixed with ether. We tasted what remained of some in the flask of a wounded German. It had a most peculiar taste. I have seen, too, with my own eyes, that they have even finished off some of our wounded. Another very interesting fact is that the German officers stood on the edge of the trenches and made their men come out by blows—blows from their swords and slashes from their riding whips."

Among the deaths at Home reported in recent cables are the following:—Mrs. Augustine Birrell, Canon Thomas Skelton, Mr. Bolt Boldwood (Thomas Alexander Brown), the novelist, and Sir Bruce Maxwell Beton.

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Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [106-9]

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HONGKONG TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

FULL LIST OF ENTRIES.

Entries closed yesterday for the annual tennis tournament of the Hongkong C.C., which commences on the 29th inst., and as will be seen from the list of competitors given below, some keen play may be confidently anticipated in all the games. It may be mentioned that this year's entries are more numerous than those for the 1914 tournament, and especially is this so in the Handicap Doubles, for which event no less than twenty-five couples are figuring.

The Championship Singles has attracted nineteen competitors, which number includes several players who are quite capable of securing a claim on Sir Paul Chater's trophy. To mention only four, S. E. Green, W. H. Ford, N. E. Kent and W. L. Wei will start strong favourites. Green's ability is well known to all local tennis players, and in addition to this he has had the advantage of playing in many hard fought competitions. Several of these have been played with H. A. Nisbet as opponent, and should Green reach the final on this occasion, a most likely happening, he will again have to face the local champion. W. H. Ford is a new arrival who has revealed plenty of ability, and the same remark applies to N. E. Kent. The University have great hopes of W. L. Wei, the son of the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G. This player has not previously figured in so serious an engagement, but that he possesses real ability is quite well known. Green will be first favourite, as a result of last season's showing, but some big fights are in store for him.

Handicaps are always very open affairs. Nisbet, Green, Kent, and Ford figure in "A" Class, and the probabilities are that two of these will be in the final. The "B" Class is full of probable winners. In the Handicap Doubles, Kent and Ford are sharing fortunes, and reports go to show that they are a most formidable pair. Green is partnered by E. Abraham, and Nisbet will be playing in company with H. R. Phelps. Neither of these players has youth on his side, though much experience will do quite a lot. The brothers Hancock are also figuring in the Doubles, but the fact that handicaps are being imposed might easily result in some foregone conclusions being reversed.

Fifteen pairs will take part in the Professional Pairs, including Nisbet and Phelps, and Kent and Ford. The Mixed Doubles have filled up in a remarkably good manner, and should produce many interesting sets. The complete list of entries is as follows:—

OPEN CHAMPION SINGLES, for cup, value \$50, kindly presented by Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G.—Capt. Hattersley Smith, and Messrs. S. E. Green, L. le Breton, N. E. Kent, O. P. Hamilton, A. R. Linton, G. R. Sayer, F. W. Cary, W. H. Ford, Ng See Kwong, W. L. Wei, H. L. Yung, P. K. Kwong, Ng See Cheong, M. P. Lo, Major Crisp, F. A. Redmond, A. H. Crook, and J. W. Franks.

HANDICAP SINGLES, "A" Class.—Capt. Hattersley Smith, Messrs. H. A. Nisbet, S. E. Green, W. H. Ford, F. W. Cary, L. le Breton, N. E. Kent, O. P. Hamilton, A. R. Linton, G. R. Sayer, Major Crisp, F. A. Redmond, R. A. Bovey, L. N. Murphy, M. J. Jones, A. H. Crook, J. W. Franks, W. G. Worcester, and K. Brayshaw.

HANDICAP SINGLES, "B" Class.—Dr. Lindsay Woods, Messrs. E. Abraham, P. St. Amory, E. J. R. Mitchell, M. M. Maas, P. Leigh Bonnett, G. Miskin, J. R. Wood, H. Taylor, A. E. Cooke, H. Murray Bain, F. J. de Rome, P. Jacks, A. L. Gace, W. H. Vivash, C. Beswick, T. A. Laughlin, R. F. Hall, C. Bernard-Brown, C. C. Stark, H. E. Murial, C. J. Hewitt, D. E. T. Major Fatchnie, and Dr. W. V. M. Kool. HANDICAP DOUBLES.—Major Crisp and Capt. Hattersley Smith; N. E. Kent and W. H. Ford; S. E. Green and E. Abraham; H. R. Phelps and H. A. Nisbet; F. W. Cary and Major Fatchnie; O. P. Hamilton and T. G. Weall; E. J. R. Mitchell and M. M. Maas; R. O. Hutchinson and G. R. Sayer; R. P. Thurfild and T. E. Pearce; R. St. Amory and G. Miskin; J. R. Wood and A. H. Crook; P. J. Wodehouse and W. G. Worcester; F. A. Redmond and K. Brayshaw; Dr. Lindsay Woods and G. A. Woodcock; M. J. Jones and R. A. Bovey; H. C. Sandford and H. Taylor; A. E. Cooke and C. H. Soper; R. Hancock and H. Hancock; C. W. Beswick and R. N. Anderson; T. A. Laughlin and Larkins; P. S. Leigh Bonnett and H. E. Murial; A. B. Raworth and L. P. Goldsby.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.—Major Fatchnie and Capt. Hattersley Smith; N. E. Kent and W. H. Ford; H. R. Phelps and H. A. Nisbet; O. P. Hamilton and Rev. Cooper Hunt; J. R. Wood and R. E. O. Bird; R. P. Thurfild and N. Murphy; R. St. Amory and G. Miskin; P. J. Wodehouse and R. O. Hutchinson; S. E. Green and L. le Breton; F. A. Redmond and W. P. C. Trafford; M. M. Maas and C. J. Hewitt; A. H. Crook and F. J. de Rome; C. Beswick and W. G. Worcester; H. C. Sandford and A. C. Leith; A. B. Raworth and L. P. Goldsby.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Mrs. Winslow and H. A. Nisbet; Mrs. T. E. Pearce and R. P. Thurfild; Mrs. Murdoch Fletcher and P. J. Wodehouse; Mrs. Armstrong and W. H. Ford; Mrs. G. E. Stewart and N. E. Kent; Mrs. G. E. Stewart and P. A. Redmond; Mrs. Black and E. Crumley; Mrs. M. J. Jones and M. C. E. H. Bovey; Miss Wilkinson and M. M. Maas; Miss Robertson and Dr. Lindsay Woods; Miss Kelly and L. N. Murphy; Mrs. Lindsell and J. R. Wood; Miss Long and S. E. Green; Mrs. Beckwith and H. R. Phelps; Mrs. Cooper Hunt and Major Fatchnie; Miss Humphreys and G. Miskin; Mrs. Moxon and R. Hancock; Miss Lamport and S. S. Moore; Miss Hastings and G. A. Hastings; Mrs. Arthur and R. St. Amory; Mrs. Bird and Dr. W. V. M. Kool; Mrs. Wolfe and H. C. Sandford; Miss Craddock and R. F. Hull; Mrs. Stark and Mr. C. C. Stark; Mrs. and Mr. C. J. Hewitt.

NAVAL DOCKYARD RIFLE CLUB.

OFFICERS' AND HANDICAP CUPS.

Some very satisfactory scores were made in the shoots at Tai Hang range on Saturday and Sunday for the Dockyard Officers' and Handicap Cups. On Sunday F. Goodman registered no fewer than eight "bulls" at the 500 yards range, and A. J. J. Brock, at 250 yards, scored seven "bulls" and an "inner".

Scores:—

FIRST SHOOT.			
	500 yards.	250 yards.	4 Heaps Pts.
F. Williams	31	32	29
W. Luke	26	26	19
E. J. Connors	30	31	31
H. Stewart	30	32	30
F. Goodman	28	24	30
T. Day	30	31	28
H. R. G. Elson	28	31	28
A. J. J. Brock	20	32	25
W. J. Cousins	23	29	29
J. May	23	30	27
J. Tooker (Junior)	29	29	24
E. A. Stokes	24	24	15
W. Drew	27	29	24
W. Freeman (Junior)	29	29	24
C. V. Swiggs	25	27	20
J. Johnson	21	28	20
F. McCarthy	22	29	20
F. Wright	23	20	21
H. D. Holway	23	21	21
T. Hennessy	23	20	19
SECOND SHOOT.			
F. Goodman	31	35	29
J. May	32	32	25
A. J. J. Brock	34	30	31
F. Cuthill	29	24	28
A. E. Stokes	23	25	15
R. Stewart	33	29	29
E. H. Williams	28	24	27
C. V. Swiggs	28	24	26
H. Elson	29	20	27
T. Day	30	26	26
F. Wright	30	27	24
E. J. Connors	27	29	27
J. Johnson	24	25	14
W. R. Cousins	31	27	24
H. Lockhart	19	25	27
J. Tooker (Senior)	30	20	24
F. McCarthy	25	21	19
J. Tooker (Junior)	25	26	20

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

FORTHCOMING MATCHES.

Wednesday.—Club & Police (U.S.L.). Club Ground, 5.00; referee, Mr. W. H. Vivesash. Lusitano v. University (H.K.L. 11.). Navy Ground, 5.15; referee, Mr. F. W. Wright.

Saturday.—St. Joseph's College (Winners Hongkong League, Div. II.) v. Rest of the League, Club Ground, 2.45 (30 min. each way); referee, Mr. A. A. Wilson. Hongkong F.C. v. R.F. (Final Tie, H.K.F.C. Shield Competition), Club Ground, 4.00 (45 min. each way); referee, Mr. F. W. Eager.

Tuesday, March 30th, Lam. Liang v. University (H.K.L. 11.). Club Ground 6.15.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

FIELD FIRING 21st MARCH, 1915.			
	No. of Rounds fired.	No. of hits.	Percentage of hits to rounds fired.
1.—H.K.V.R. detachment...	200	59	29.50.
Left Half	100	30	30.00.
Right Half	100	29	29.00.
2.—Gunner E. J. Ainslie is granted leave of absence from 1st April, 1915, to 1st December, 1915.			
3.—Parades for Tuesday, 22nd instant.			
Units on duty at Headquarters and Mount Austin Barracks, under Officers on duty.			
5.00 p.m. Signalling Section—Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range. Corporal Grimes R.E. will attend.			
5.15 p.m. No. 1 Section Artillery and Left Section M.G. Co.—10 p.m. drill at Headquarters. One Machine Gun Section of Scouts Co.—M.G. Drill at Headquarters. Remainder—Rifle Exercises on Cricket Ground under Coy. Officers. Recruits under Sgt. Bullock.			
4.—Officers on duty: Capt. Wood, Lieut. Kennett and Lieut. Danby.			
Orderly Officer: Lieut. Kennett.			
Orderly Sergeant: Corporal Bolton.			
Medical Orderly: Private Thomson.			
To furnish Guard:—			
At Volunteer Headquarters—			
7 p.m. yesterday to 7 p.m. to-day: Civil Service Company.			
7 p.m. to-day to 7 a.m. 24th inst.: Right Section M.G. Co.			
7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 24th inst.: No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.			
7 p.m. 24th to 7 a.m. 25th inst.: Centre Section M.G. Co.			
7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 25th inst.: Right Section M.G. Co.			
At Mount Austin Barracks—			
10.15 p.m. 22nd inst to 7 a.m. 23rd inst.: o. 2 Section Artillery Battery.			
10.15 p.m. 23rd inst to 7 a.m. 24th inst.: No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.			
G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.			

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.

URGENT NOTICE.

All members of the first British Company are warned to return their Winchester and ammunition to Store on Wednesday next the 24th, at 5.30 p.m. sharp, and to draw M.E. 303 Carabines and ammunition in place thereof.

Those members who have already drawn M.E. Carabines will return them to Store on the 24th instant for cleaning, and will in the meantime draw Winchester.

F. C. JENKIN, A. S. P. (Reserve).

A MONSTER METEORITE.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON OFF THE CHINA COAST.

INTERESTING LECTURE BY CAPTAIN TYLER.

A remarkable meteorite observed in the neighbourhood last month was made the subject of a highly interesting address by Captain F. W. Tyler at last week's meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society in Shanghai.

Captain Tyler said he first heard of the meteorite when taking a cruise in the revenue steamer at the end of February. He learned from the keeper in charge of Steep Island Light-station that at 10.49 a.m. on February 13th, with bright sunlight and a clear sky, he saw in the sky a brilliantly lighted object. It passed with great rapidity over the island, and so close to the tower that he feared it might be hit, and disappeared behind Wood Island, four and a half miles distant. It left behind a trail of white woolly smoke, like cumulus cloud. It was brilliant, though not dazzlingly bright, clearly defined in shape, which was that of an elongated pear—looked like a monster electric light bulb.

At first it was thought to be a projectile fired for practice from a man-of-war, some new kind of aerial torpedo. The meteorite passed the light-station at a distance of about 450 ft., and after an interval variously estimated at between 30 and 60 seconds, a loud report was heard, the noise being greater than the discharge of an eighteen-pounder gun. On the supposition that the interval between the passage and the explosion was sixty seconds, it was calculated that the meteorite fell about eleven miles from the island, near Video.

THE VELOCITY OF METEORITES.

Before proceeding to state the information gathered concerning this meteorite, Captain Tyler gave some interesting data with regard to meteorites in general. He observed that meteorites travel in space at speeds incomparable with the speed of any body known to the earth. The projectile of a modern gun has an initial velocity approaching half a mile a second, but meteorites have a velocity of from seven to eighty miles a second. With this immense speed against the resistance of the atmosphere, the meteorite becomes incandescent, and if it is not too great, is completely consumed by the immense heat generated.

In the great showers of meteorites which occur every thirty-three years, when the earth passes through the great cluster of meteorites known as the Leonides, tens of thousands if not millions enter our atmosphere, but not more than one or two have been known to reach the surface of the earth. Small fragments have been observed to fall, but there is clear evidence that in prehistoric times huge masses reached the earth. Apart from masses, fragments, a meteorite does not "fall" on the earth. It hits, as a rifle bullet hits the target.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Describing his investigations, Captain Tyler said he found that nearly everywhere within a radius of thirty miles of Video the noise of the explosion was heard. The fishermen at "white rainbow" village said the noise was so great that it "nearly broke their ears." The meteorite fell into the sea at a distance of about four miles from the island, making the water "boil" at the spot where it fell, and almost directly after occurred the violent explosion which shook the island. Captain Tyler thought the evidence he had gathered was sufficient to justify the name of "Monster" being given to the meteorite.

SIZE OF THE MONSTER.

But Father Gautier of Sicaudi had warned him that the apparent size of a meteorite was an optical illusion caused by an envelope of incandescent gas surrounding the solid nucleus. The question was difficult to decide. Nearly everybody agreed it was "as big as a full moon." At Video the consulted together, agreed for ten minutes, and then all agreed that it was larger than a full moon but not so big as two full moons; as large, in fact, as a moon and a half.

Later inquiry and discussion caused Captain Tyler to abandon his first estimate that the meteor was at least fifty feet in diameter. The depth of the sea at the place, approximately, where the meteorite entered was about 130 ft., and this place he considered was known within an area of, say, four square miles. The meteorite would of course break up, possibly into very small fragments, and it seemed unlikely that anything could be recovered by dredging. Were it of meteorite iron fragments might possibly be recovered by searching with a large electric magnet sledged along the bottom.

SEQUEL TO JAPANESE NAVAL SCANDAL.

GERMAN FIRM BRING ANOTHER CIVIL SUIT.

The German firm of Siemens-Schuckert, of Tsukiji, Tokyo, has filed a suit in Tokyo against Mr. George Blundell, formerly Reuter's Agent in Yokohama, and Mr. A. M. Pooley, formerly Reuter's Tokyo Correspondent, who is now in England, claiming the sum of ¥50,000 as compensation.

It will be remembered that the German Company brought a similar action against Mr. and Mrs. Pooley, some time ago, but owing to a certain defect in the legal procedure taken in filing the suit, judgment was given against it. It is stated that the present suit has been instituted in order to recover ¥25,000 which Mr. Pooley is said to have deposited in the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank in Yokohama, and which was later seized by the authorities, and ¥5,000 which it is alleged Mr. Blundell received from Mr. Pooley and which is deposited in the same Bank.

An officer returned from the front says that the men were delighted at the visit of King George, and since he was with them they have given him an affectionate nickname—surely a rare tribute to a King. The name they have given His Majesty is "G. 5."

UNREPORTED HEROISM.

SIR JOHN FRENCH AND HIS ARMY.

Field-Marshal Sir John French in a despatch published last month says:—Since the date of my last report I have been able to make a close personal inspection of all the units in the command. I was most favourably impressed by all I saw.

The troops composing the Army in France have been subjected to as severe a trial as it is possible to impose upon any body of men. The desperate fighting described in my last despatch had hardly been brought to a conclusion when they were called upon to face the rigours and hardships of a winter campaign. Frost and snow have alternated with periods of continuous rain.

The men have been called upon to stand for many hours together almost up to their waists in bitterly cold water, only separated by one or two hundred yards from a most vigilant enemy.

Although every measure which science and medical knowledge could suggest to mitigate these hardships was employed, the sufferings of the men have been very great.

In spite of all this they presented, at the inspections to which I have referred, a most soldier-like, splendid, though somewhat worn appearance. Their spirit remains high and confident; their general health is excellent, and their condition most satisfactory.

I regard it as most unfortunate that circumstances have prevented any account of many splendid instances of courage and endurance in the face of almost unparalleled hardship and fatigue in war, coming regularly to the knowledge of the public.

Reinforcements have arrived from England with remarkable promptitude and rapidity. They have been speedily drafted into the ranks, and most of the units I inspected were nearly complete when I saw them. In appearance and quality the drafts sent out have exceeded my most sanguine expectations, and I consider the Army in France is much indebted to the Adjutant-General's Department at the War Office for the efficient manner in which its requirements have been met in this most essential respect.

With regard to these inspections, I may mention in particular the fine appearance presented by the 27th and 28th Divisions, composed principally of battalions which had come from India. Included in the former division was the Princess Patricia's Royal Canadian Regiment. They are a magnificent set of men, and have since done excellent work in the trenches.

It was some three weeks after the events recorded in paragraph 4 that I made my inspection of the Indian Corps, under Sir James Willcocks. The appearance they presented was most satisfactory, and fully confirmed my first opinion that the Indian troops only required rest, and a little acclimatizing, to bring out all their fine inherent fighting qualities.

I saw the whole of the Indian Cavalry Corps, under Lieutenant-General Rimgton, on a mounted parade soon after their arrival. They are a magnificent body of Cavalry, and will, I feel, give the best possible account of themselves when called upon.

In the meantime, when their own particular request, they have taken their turn in the trenches and performed most useful and valuable service.

OXFORD IN WAR TIME.

ATHLETES AT THE FRONT.

At the annual meeting of the Association of University Women-Teachers, held in University Hall, Gordon Square, Miss H. Jex-Blake, Principal, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, who was re-elected President, gave an address on "Oxford in War Time." Outwardly, she said, the women's colleges had suffered no change through the war. There were naturally fewer foreign students, but the total number of those in residence was as high as usual. Students for the most part belonged to the class popularly supposed to be the "idle rich," whose menfolk had joined the Army one way or another almost to a man. The roll of honour, the lists of prisoners, missing, and wounded, contained the names of many of the friends and relations of students. Hockey matches, theatre-going, and ten parties had been almost banished from college life. Hard work, mitigated by Red Cross lectures and knitting was taking their place. A special series of lectures on the war for women students had been well attended. As a result of these lectures they hoped that their students were learning the wider opportunities that would be offered them in the years after the war. When they turned to men's colleges, they found that less than one-third of the undergraduates were in residence at the beginning of last term, only 1,300 all told, and the numbers had grown gradually less week by week, as many after man was offered a commission, and left Oxford to take up his military duties elsewhere. With almost no exceptions, all the able-bodied undergraduates, headed by the Prince of Wales, were either already at the front or preparing to go there. On the list were to be found all the members of last year's Eight, except the cox; thirteen out of the Rugby football Fifteen; nine out of the Cricket Eleven; the whole of the Lawn Tennis Six were there; and some sixty more men who had represented the University in some form of sport, such as racquets or polo. Everybody must admit that Oxford athletes had done their duty. As to those belonging to what might be called the "aristocracy of brains," who had left Oxford, they found the names of one Professor, some forty Fellows of Colleges, more than two hundred holders of scholarships, and seventy-eight out of the two hundred exhibitors. A table was drawn up last term giving what might be called an "order of merit" for the Colleges, judged by their contributions in men to the National Forces. This list was headed by Oriel College with a percentage of 87.6; Magdalen stood second with 85.3 per cent; and Trinity third with 82.1 per cent. To find anything comparable to what Oxford was now going through they would have to go back to the period of the Great Rebellion; and though bursars were not now distracted by demands for the college plate, at least one bursar was ordered last term to prepare accommodation for 250 recruits at twenty-four hours' notice, and did it. Early in August Oxford was called upon to provide one thousand beds for the wounded. Hardly had the last candidates for examination been hustled out of the schools when five hundred beds were installed in the vast rooms. As a cheerful undergraduate remarked, "School always was a place of suffering." (Laughter.) Of the many hundreds of wounded treated only eight had died by the end of last term. Oxford had contributed £1,500 for the purchase of two motor ambulances for the front and the necessary running expenses.

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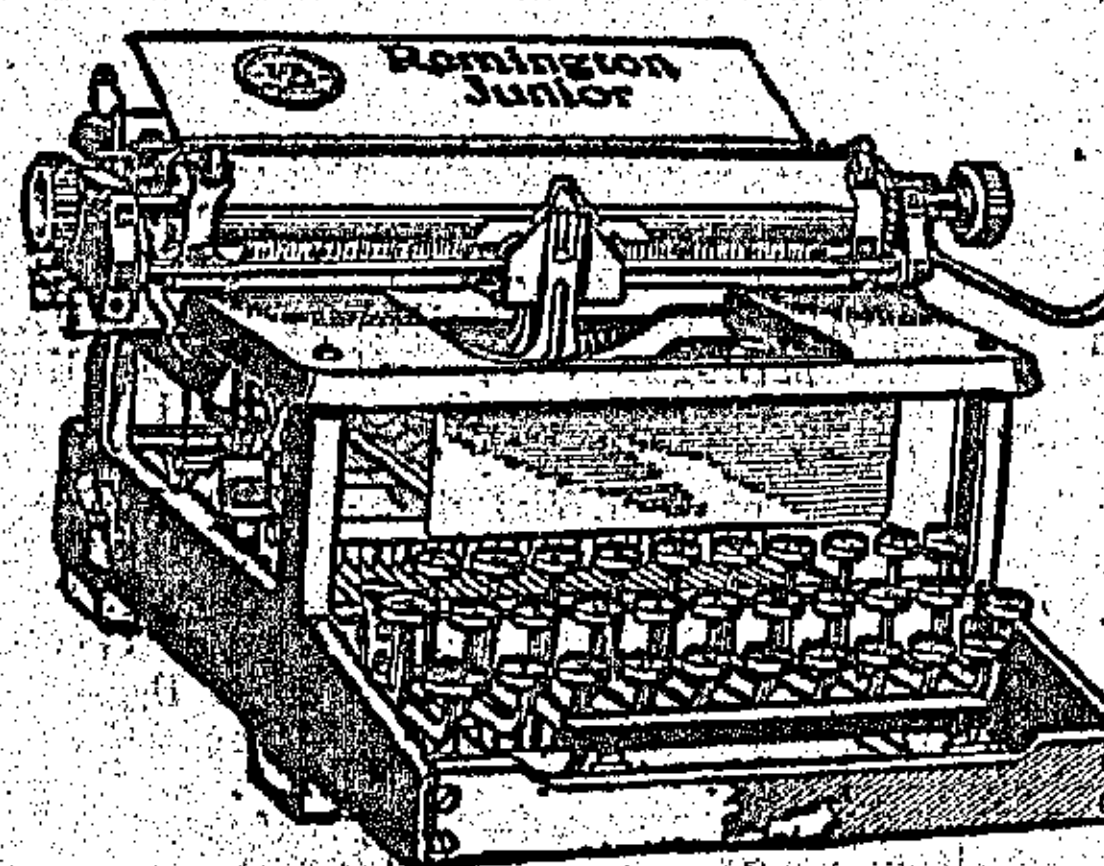
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"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

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[50]

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Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors,
Princes Buildings,
150 House Street.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1915. [412]



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of EDWARD JAMES RICHARDS alias LACHMAN SINGH, late of Canton-Macao Railway, Railway Engineer, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 53 of The Probates Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 21st day of April, 1915.
Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Underigned by the above date.
Dated this 22nd day of March, 1915.
HUGH A. NISBET,
Official Administrator. [411]

ORDER AT ONCE.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.
FOR THE YEAR

1915.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY BUSINESS MAN.

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1,850 PAGES—PRICE \$10.

The alterations this year are unusually heavy, owing to changes incidental to the War.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the PROVOST MARSHAL, Head Quarters Office, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the PROVOST MARSHAL at Head Quarters Office between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [307]



NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [392]

NOTICE.

THE FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE Co., Ltd., beg to advise their Customers that Mr. BAILLY, Civil Engineer and late Technical Manager of their Singapore Branch, has taken Charge of the Hongkong Branch as Technical Manager as from the 15th March. Mr. BAILLY is an Expert Welder, trained at Marseilles, and is able to undertake any kind of Welding and Boiler Repairs.

THE FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE Co., Ltd.,
A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING COMPANY IN CHINA (LTD.),
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1915. [309]

KOMOR & KOMOR
ART UNION EXHIBITION OF
WATERCOLOURS

Open from MONDAY, the 22nd of March.

Pictures by—KATO, YOKOUCHI, MORI, OZAWA, KASAGI, H. YOSHIDA, etc., etc.

ALL PICTURES WARRANTED
TO BE GENUINE.

An inspection is cordially invited.

KOMOR & KOMOR,
Alexandra Building.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1915. [410]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Princes Buildings, 150 House Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, at 12 noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [364]

LUZON-SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Princes Buildings, 150 House Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, at 12 noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [365]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SIXTH MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1915, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [366]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1915, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th to the 31st March, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1915. [401]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE 31st ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 81, George Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1915, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1914, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 29th March, to WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1915, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [400]

HONGKONG CLUB

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING of 65 DEBENTURES (1896 issue) of the HONGKONG CLUB, Payable on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1915, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock A.M. TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 24th March, 1915.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,
E. DES VŒUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1915. [391]

FOR SALE.

ONE STOCK ANCHOR, about 5 tons and 160 FATHOMS of 2 1/2 inch CHAIN with Shackles Complete. Condition good as new.
Apply—

LOILO PILOTS' ASSOCIATION,
Hollo, P.I.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1915. [370]

TO LET.

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH," No. 11, THE PEAK, Unfurnished, 3 Rooms, ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD on a three-monthly tenancy, and 55, ELGIN TERRACE, No. 1, GOUGH HILL, No. 100, THE PEAK, Furnished or Unfurnished, from 1st April, 1915.

"ELANDON," Austin Road, Kowloon, No. 3, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).
ROOMS, suitable for Office, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.

No. 53, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINTSEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1915. [43]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Macdonnell Road.
Apply to—
"A. B. C."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1915. [397]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

FLAT in Queen's Gardens.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1915. [393]

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ABBATON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1915. [393]

TO LET.

No. 2, "ROSE TERRACE," Nathan Road, Kowloon.
No. 6, TORRES BUILDING, Kowloon.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1915. [394]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 94, Praya East.
Apply to—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
No. 248, Des Vœux Road Central.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1915. [305]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [372]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

No. 2, STEWART TERRACE,
Furnished and newly done up.
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes Building,
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [63]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [46]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply to—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. FABIANI,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [344]

TO LET.

No. 168, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [54]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE PEAK, From 1st May next.
For further particulars, apply to—
PALMER & TURNER,
Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1915. [229]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

GODOWN, No. 9, Lee House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [36]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

"PENYRHEW" Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court, 1 and 2 MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court, FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Humphrey's Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [280]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office, 25, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, 1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK, GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, EVERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.
Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BRANDY.

	Per Case of 1 doz.	Per Bot.
* A. SUPERIOR PALE COGNAC	\$30.40	\$2.65
* B. SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC	33.70	2.80
* WATSON'S XXX COGNAC	34.50	3.00
* WATSON'S XXX COGNAC Half bottles 2 doz.	37.00	1.60
* C. SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold Capsule	40.30	3.45
* D. VERY FINE OLD PALE LIQUEUR COGNAC	40.90	4.00
BOUTELLEAU'S CHAMPAGNE LIQUEUR	52.40	4.55
* E. FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY	53.50	4.55
MARIE BRIZARD and ROGERS' FINE PALE COGNAC	31.50	2.65
S. V. F., V. O. COGNAC	79.70	6.65
V. O. L., 50 Years Old	119.30	9.95
UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS, 75 Years Old	157.50	13.15

* These Brandies bottled by ourselves are guaranteed Grape Spirit and of Pot Still Distillation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
HONGKONG AND CHINA.

MARRIAGE.

MENCARINI-LOYZAGA.—On March 15th, at Manila, MANUEL, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. JUAN MENCARINI, to JULIA, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. JOSE DE LOYZAGA.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 191, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 2ND, 1915.

HONGKONG AND PLAGUE.

It is extremely gratifying to observe week after week the absence of plague cases from the weekly return of communicable diseases issued by the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH. We believe we are correct in saying that since January 1st not more than two, or three, cases of plague have been notified in the Colony, whereas last year by this time over 200 cases had been reported. Last year, as we need hardly remind our readers, was the worst in respect of the prevalence of plague, which the Colony had experienced since 1894, for no fewer than 2,141 people fell victims of the epidemic. One naturally asks how this remarkable improvement has been so suddenly effected. Old residents are familiar with the fact that the records of this plague epidemics of the last twenty years show many similar instances of rise and fall. To go no further back than the last ten years we find that the total number of cases in each year were as follows: 1905, 304; 1906, 822; 1907, 240; 1908, 1,037; 1909, 124; 1910, 23; 1911, 261; 1912, 1,517; 1913, 406; and last year (1914), 2,141. Many theories have been advanced from time to time in explanation of these figures—atmospheric conditions, the state of the drains, the use of cats in the campaign against rats, and a variety of other circumstances, but there is no explanation which fits the case so well as that advanced in the interesting Memorandum prepared by Dr. FRANCIS CLARK and submitted to the Sanitary Board last year ago. In that Memorandum the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH declared that wholesale rat poisoning as a plague preventive measure had failed, not only in Hongkong but in many other infected districts, owing to the enormous fertility of the rat in the presence of an ample food supply, and he fully endorsed an

official pronouncement contained in one of the reports of the United States Public Health Service which said: "Deratization as a general measure is not rational. The warfare against rats should be made by improvement of housing conditions. Habitations should be kept free of garbage and offal which attract rats and serve for their nourishment." Dr. CLARK affirmed that the rapid increase in the rat population as indicated by the steadily increasing numbers of rats collected and examined by the Board's Staff in the period 1910-1913 was the natural result of the large augmentations of the native population during 1911, when some 40,000 to 50,000 Chinese poured into the Colony and, again, in 1913, when an even larger number sought refuge here, owing to the political disturbances on the mainland. "Apart," he said, "from the question of migrations en masse and of devastating epizootics, the number of rats in any area is almost wholly dependent upon the available food supply for these animals, and the most obvious result of human overcrowding when carried to excess is a marked increase in the amount of waste food both in the houses and in the yards and lanes adjacent thereto, and the crowding of much unnecessary furniture and baggage into the houses, thus providing hiding places for rats." The soundness of this advice has been abundantly attested by the experience of the past few years. Whenever there has been a sudden and great influx of refugees from China into the Colony it has been invariably followed by a severe epidemic of plague. The absence of plague so far this year seems to be clearly accounted for by the reduction in the population which undoubtedly followed the outbreak of the war, though if we were guided by the estimates of the population on which the Water Authority each month bases his estimate of the consumption per head we should have to conclude that a steady increase in the population has been maintained. It is perfectly obvious, however, that there is no justification for such an assumption, and if the conclusions of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH are accepted, that heavy epidemics of plague are an inevitable consequence of overcrowding in Hongkong, the present freedom of the Colony from plague must be accepted as proof that the pressure of the population upon the housing accommodation of the Colony is not so great as it was a year ago. An important lesson, it seems to us, is to be derived from this experience. The reduction in the population is temporary. When the war comes to an end and trade revives and expands with the progress and development of China, the Chinese will swarm back to the Colony in even greater numbers than before. Therefore, if we are ever to get the mastery of plague epidemics in Hongkong greater efforts will have to be made to prevent overcrowding; but this can only be done concurrently with the provision of more housing accommodation for Chinese. This means that the population must spread itself out beyond the present confines of the city. A feature of the scheme for the development of the Southern side of the island, for which the Government granted a concession last year, is the creation of a new Chinese city. In the light of the Colony's experience of plague epidemics such a scheme is clearly an urgent necessity.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 11 a.m.

The only cases of communicable disease notified in the Colony last week were seven cases of diphtheria—1 American, 1 Eurasian, 4 British, and 1 Chinese. One case ended fatally.

Mr. B. C. M. Johnson, agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Ipoh, is to be transferred to Manila, and Mr. H. C. Joass has arrived in Ipoh to take his place.

A Bromley paper announces with regret the death of Mr. James Rennie, of Elmfield House, Elmfield-road, Bromley, aged 50. The late Mr. Rennie was for many years in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. He joined the Special Constabulary in Bromley when the force was established, and was one of its keenest members.

Probate has been granted of the will of Mr. Keith Fraser Arbuthnot, of Summers Place, Billingshurst, Sussex, and of 37, Mining-lane, E.C., Colonial broker, chairman or director of twenty-two rubber and tea companies, who died October 21st last, aged fifty years, leaving estate of the gross value of £208,647 5s. 5d., of which the net personalty has been sworn at £78,448 6s. 4d.

Hongkong has been invited to participate in the Athletic Games Meeting at Shanghai in May, and we learn that the Hongkong Amateur Athletic Federation will probably send football, volleyball, tennis players, swimmers and cyclists selected from the Chinese teams affiliated with the Federation.

We regret to report the death of Mr. Charles Deighton-Braysher, a very old member of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service. Mr. Deighton-Braysher, after a long period of service at many of the treaty ports in China retired some five years ago. He died at Ashford, Middlesex, on February 11th, in his seventy-eighth year.

At a meeting of British residents at Poochow convened by H.M. Consul, Mr. F. E. Wilkinson, C.M.G., it was resolved to form in that port a branch of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas. The following Committee was appointed: Mr. Rev. Bishop Price, Messrs. C. H. Brewitt-Taylor, C. Skerrett-Rogers, W. M. Gair Smith, and H. S. Brand, with the Consul as Chairman.

A new coin of fifty-cents denomination has just been put into circulation, remarks a Peking contemporary. The new coin bears the President's portrait in profile on its obverse and two rice stalks on the reverse. The stamp on the new coin is similar in every respect to that of the one-dollar coin, with the necessary exception of the characters denoting their denominations.

According to the Manchurian Daily News, up to March 8th about 1,000 Shantung coolies had been taken to Tairon from Chefoo by coast vessels. On the following day, the steamers *Punglee* and *Rioi Maru* had 471 and 71 deck passengers respectively, all embarked at Chefoo. About ten vessels are now engaged in transporting Shantung coolies between North China ports. The number of coolies going northward by the railways is appreciably less than it was a year ago.

Several marriages are taking place in Hongkong shortly. Mr. John Cumming Fletcher, of the Queen's College staff, who was formerly on the staff of the Ellis Kadoorie College at Canton, and, later, Headmaster of the Ellis Kadoorie College in Hongkong, is to marry Miss Jean Chalmers McGregor, who is en route from England; Mr. Peter Octavius James, chartered accountant, is to marry Miss Mabel Whitton Johnson; and Mr. William Carstairs, marine engineer, of the *Nam Sang*, is to marry Miss Emelio Pettitt, of Fulham Park, London.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRIVET NUISANCE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The privet is now in full flower upon the hillside at the Peak and in other suburban neighbourhoods. It will be interesting to hear if there occurs any epidemic of sore throat and catarrh such as is alleged to have occurred in previous years under corresponding circumstances. —I am, Yours truly,

VICTIM.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Mr. J. B. Crichton, acting manager of the Mercantile Bank of India in Hongkong, informs us that a telegram has been received from the head office stating that at the approaching annual general meeting of shareholders of the Bank the directors will recommend a final dividend of 4 per cent; free of income-tax on the "A" and "B" shares (making 8 per cent for the year), that £35,000 be added to the Reserve Fund, making a total of £500,000, and that £47,200 be carried forward as undivided profits.

THE BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Mr. P. Versbracken, Acting Consul General for Belgium, gratefully acknowledges the following further donations:—
Credat Foncier d'Extrême-Orient £ 250.00
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie 250.00
Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G. 100.00
Kowloon Cricket Club 50.00
Mr. J. H. Kemp 50.00
The Italian Opera Company 45.00
The "Quatre" 25.00
Catholic Mission, Swatow (R. Fath. Doupsis) 12.50
Mdlles. Liebert 10.00
Mr. G. Giraud 5.00

Total £ 797.50
Already acknowledged (1st list) £4,700.71

Total £5,498.21

Kindly collected by Lady May, £213 13s.

THE WAR.

FIGHTING IN CARPATHIANS.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

H.M.S. "TRIUMPH" IN THE DARDANELLES.

ENGAGED IN SEVENTEEN ACTIONS.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIANS STILL MOVING FORWARD.

IMPORTANT SUCCESS IN CARPATHIANS.

LONDON, March 22nd.

3.35 a.m.

A Petrograd communiqué states: The Russian offensive on the west and at the middle of the Niemen continues successfully.

There was an important success in the Carpathians, the Russians storming the enemy's principal positions at Svidnik and Smolnik, and capturing 2,546 prisoners and two guns.

The garrison at Przemyśl was driven back to the forts in the whole circumference.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NO CHANGE.

LONDON, March 21st.

4.20 p.m.

The Paris communiqué states that there is no change.

SOISSONS CATHEDRAL BOMBARDED.

LONDON, March 22nd.

1.00 a.m.

The Paris evening communiqué states:—

The enemy again bombarded the Cathedral at Soissons, severely damaging it.

We advanced slightly on Saturday evening east of the ridge north-east of Mesnil.

We lost Great and Little Reichackerkopf, in the Vosges, on Saturday, but we recaptured Little Reichackerkopf to-day. A counter-attack for the recovery of Great Reichackerkopf is in progress.

AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ATTEMPTED ZEPPELIN RAID ON PARIS.

FRENCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

LONDON, March 21st.

5.20 p.m.

To-day's Paris official communiqué states:—

Between 1.15 and three in the morning, four Zeppelins flew towards Paris from the direction of Compeigne, following the valley of the Oise. Two were compelled to return before reaching the capital; one at Ecouen and the other at Nante. The remainder being attacked by aircraft-guns, only flew to the suburbs of north-west Paris, and withdrew after dropping some dozen bombs.

The damage done to property was insignificant. Seven persons were struck, one severely.

While the guns were working the airships were lit up by searchlights and one Zeppelin appeared to be hit.

French aeroplane squadrons participated in the action, but were hampered by the mist.

The raid was a complete failure, and demonstrated how well the defensive arrangements work. The populace behaved in the calmest manner. The Zeppelins, on returning, dropped a dozen bombs at Compeigne, but the damage done was unimportant and without result.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.]

THE DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

H.M.S. "TRIUMPH'S" RECORD. FIRED 2,000 ROUNDS AND WAS HIT 14 TIMES.

LONDON, March 13th.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Mitylene wires on the 11th inst.: "We sighted to-day the battleship *Triumph*, which has been seventeen times in action and fired two thousand rounds and was hit fourteen times without damage and with few casualties. We were hungry and tired and British officers allowed us to board her and gave us a description of the bombardment of the outer forts of the Dardanelles which began on February 18th. They state that the *Triumph* on March 1st was ordered with the *Albatros* to make a run to Fort Dardanelles. They were quickly under the fire of six-inch howitzers. The *Triumph* was hit thrice, and one shell pierced the armour over the turret, where an officer and fourteen men were stationed. Only one was killed as the shell burst before entering. An officer, who was standing at the observation hole, was covered by splinters, but escaped with flesh wounds. Another hit went through to the Commander's cabin, but nobody was touched. The *Triumph* on the evening of March 1st, had to cover a demolishing party which had landed to deal with the forts on the Asiatic side. The exploding of gates and other works, sent whole pieces flying a hundred feet high. Other wreckage was hurled three-quarters of the distance across the Straits.

An Athens telegram says that the bombardment of the Dardanelles was resumed on Wednesday. The Allies did not enter the Straits, but fired at long range, apparently to prevent repairs to the forts. It is stated that a bridge on the line of communication, four kilometres from the town of Tchanakaleissi, has been destroyed.

Turkish fire has lately improved, presumably owing to the presence of more German gunners, but the ammunition is of a poor quality. The shells frequently do not explode.

Reinforced Allied squadrons have shelled the Smyrna forts which replied. H.M.S. *Triumph* was hit once, but not damaged. Moslems from coastal towns and villages are retreating in the interior after destroying boats in the harbour to prevent the escape of the Greeks.

BRITAIN AND HER ALLIES.

SOCIALIST M.P. WANTS TO KNOW TOO MUCH.

LONDON, March 10th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. F. W. Jowett asked, seeing that the future of Great Britain was identified with the interests of Russia and France, whether Sir Edward Grey was willing to request France and Russia to communicate the terms of their alliance in order that the British may learn the extent and nature of their engagements.

The Hon. Neil Primrose answered:—The reply is in the negative. The Government is committed to the terms of the Alliance of September 5th with France and Russia which is sufficient for the war. Other obligations suggested by Mr. Jowett constitute a point to be considered when the pressure of war is relaxed, giving time for this and other matters.

[ANGLO-CHINESE AGENCY.]

BRITISH MERCHANTS AND JAPANESE DEMANDS.

LONDON, March 14.

The China Association is discussing the second instalment of the demands of Japan upon China. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution expressing anxiety and apprehension and urging the maintenance of the open door policy. The *Manchester Guardian* is dissatisfied with the statement of the Hon. Neil Primrose, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons. Other newspapers are critical.—N.C. Daily News.

[FROM MANILA PAPERS.]

SPAIN EXTENDS FOOD EMBARGO.

MADRID, March 12th.

The Council of Ministers of the Crown at a recent meeting decided to extend the order issued some time ago regarding the prohibition of the exportation of foodstuffs from Spain.

The Council also decided to withdraw Spanish troops from Africa.

DEATH OF MRS. J. D. ROCKEFELLER.

NEW YORK, March 13th.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, the wife of the former head of the Standard Oil Company, died at her home, 54 West 54th Street, yesterday. Mrs. Rockefeller had been in feeble health for some time. Previous to her marriage in 1864, Mrs. Rockefeller was Miss Laura Spelman of Cleveland, Ohio. In addition to her husband she is survived by two children, John D. Rockefeller, jr., and Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick.

AMERICAN AVIATOR'S FATAL FALL.

WASHINGTON, March 15th.

Lincoln Beachy, the world's most daring aviator, was killed during an Exhibition flight over the grounds of the Panama-Pacific Exposition on Sunday. A vast crowd saw Beachy fall from a distance of several thousand feet. It is believed that his machine was caught in an air pocket.

ARMED ROBBERY AT WANCHAI.

TWO WOMEN AND A JAPANESE STABBED.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz at the Criminal Sessions yesterday two Chinese, named Chan Kwai Hing and Li Sum, were indicted on charges of armed robbery at a flat on the Praya East on the 23rd January, and of wounding two Chinese women and a Japanese.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. H. C. Ehrenfels (foreman), J. J. Shubbings, E. M. Xavier, K. F. Lay, M. A. dos Santos Gomez, J. J. Remedios, and J. Toppin.

The Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp) prosecuted. In opening the case, the Attorney-General said that on the evening of the 23rd January a knock came at the door of the female complainants' flat, and a voice was heard stating that he was the owner of the house, and that he had come for the rent. The door was opened, and one or more men came in, caught hold of the mistress of the house, and cut her in three places when she called out for assistance. An amah came to her assistance, and she was wounded rather seriously in the neck. There was very profuse hemorrhage, which was only arrested with difficulty. The woman called out, and a Japanese named Fujii, who happened to be on the floor above, came down and the robbers scattered. Fujii caught hold of the first prisoner, and the latter produced a knife and cut him slightly on the leg. In the scuffle that followed apparently the two men rolled down the stairs together. The first prisoner got up and ran away, but he was chased by the Japanese, who caught him in Ship Street. Then the first prisoner stabbed the Japanese a second time, wounding him in the abdomen, and got away. The Japanese, who seemed to be a very plucky man, continued the chase, and, with the help of another Japanese, eventually caught the prisoner. At the Police Station the first prisoner admitted being concerned in the armed robbery, and that he stabbed the Japanese. The second man denied taking part in the robbery, and said he was merely outside. He heard women shouting out "Save life," and he thereupon went downstairs. The Attorney-General added that apparently the prisoners, with other men, had been engaged on this particular floor erecting a cubicle, and they probably thought that the knowledge thereby gained would assist them in their design.

Evidence was then called in support of the Attorney-General's opening statement, and the jury found prisoners guilty, the first on three counts, viz., of robbery, wounding a Chinese woman, and wounding a Japanese; and the second prisoner upon the first count only.

His lordship sentenced the first man to five years' imprisonment for the robbery, and to two years' imprisonment on each of the two other counts, the sentences to run consecutively, and 12 strokes with the "cat." The second man was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for robbery, and ordered to receive 12 strokes with the "cat."

The Japanese witness, Kuchi Fujii, was subsequently highly complimented by the Puisne Judge in Chambers, and his lordship directed Inspector Gordon to recommend the Captain-Superintendent of Police suitably to reward Fujii.

THE USE OF TELEGRAPHIC CODES.

CODES.

The following notification was published by command yesterday in a *Government Gazette Extraordinary*:—

It is hereby notified that from and after the 22nd March, 1915, the following seven codes:—

A.B.C. 5th Edition.
Lieber's Standard Telegraph Code.
Scott's Code 10th Edition.
Western Union Telegraphic Code (Universal Edition).

Meyer's Atlantic Cotton Code.
Bentley's Complete Phrase Book (not including the Separate Mining and Oil Supplements), and
Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code (not including the Special Rubber Edition).

may be used throughout Hongkong on one side and Neutral Territory on the other, European telegraph system, or British or Allied Territory wherever situated, on the other.

The use of codes to or from Neutral Territory on the European telegraph system is not permitted.

[Notification No. 6 of January 12th 1915, is hereby cancelled.]

CLAUDE SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1915.

An excellent recruiting poster has recently been placed on the sides of many London omnibuses. It runs as follows:—

"England v. Germany. Sign on at once for the Grand International Final. Every man counts."

NATIONS "BUT MEN."

STRIKING SERMON AT THE UNION CHURCH.

References to the War were made by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald (Pastor of the Union Church) in the course of a sermon at the Union Church on Sunday morning. The text was the closing sentences of the 6th Psalm: "Arise, O Lord; let not man prevail; let the nations be judged in Thy Sight. Put them in fear, O Lord: Let the nations know themselves to be but men."

The result most to be desired from this unprecedented war, said the preacher, is that the Divine Ruler of nations should Himself judge them, and make it known that the sceptre remains in His hands. We say, "Let not man prevail," though convinced, as practically all British citizens are, that the cause we fight for is substantially right. It is not by mere strength as opposed to strength that any victory can be attained which might not be more disastrous than defeat. Force, of its mere self, "is no remedy." It is needed, and if we should refuse the sacrifice of executing it we should be covered, deservedly, with defeat and shame.

But power applied in a merely secular and materialistic temper will only bring forth secular and material results, and although these might be to our advantage for the moment, the great questions would be left unanswered, the deep wounds of the world would bleed unhealed. This is why some of us hold that whilst we believe our victory would be that of the right, and that as a matter of guns and men we are probably able to attain it, we ought earnestly and humbly to entrust it at the Hand of God. There is a rough and ready way of dealing with this matter, of which we hear a good deal, but which will not stand a second reverent thought. Both sides, it is said, are appealing to God; therefore, if there is any God to appeal to, all He can do is to let them fight it out, and the strongest will win.

Some of us, however, have no wish to win simply on that basis. On that basis there is little to fight for, and when the time comes we may make up our minds to lose, when some Power still stronger shall arise, say here in the Far East, and apply to us the rule we have applied to others.

We want to win because our cause is one which God can justly maintain, in which we are using to the utmost such resources as He has given us, be these in themselves greater or be they less than those of the enemy. The very fact that we feel so sure of our course and our resources increases the danger of going through this sad struggle in a wrong spirit. Many, it is to be feared, are taking the whole terrible catastrophe but externally, secularly; failing to find in it any call to greater seriousness of life or to any deeper current of thinking. However just the immediate quarrel, a world-wide catastrophe at the very least suggests consideration whether it does not contain Divine chastisement of the nations for their errors. For victors and vanquished alike the future inevitably will bring a burden of debt and privation, of sorrow and tears. If we are ever to rise above it we must learn to understand all that is happening in higher terms than just those of a struggle for supremacy amongst powerful and determined competitors.

Let those who can interpret all that is happening as a matter of biology; we who believe in God must look deeper and higher. May our nation, which has nobly accepted the material burden, as nobly rise to the harder task of rectifying its moral faults, overcoming the spiritual anamia which was its threatening weakness, seeking back to the industry, discipline, and self-restraint under which our race grew great and did great things, but which seemed to be losing grip in a generation which had more to say about its rights than its duties. A great overmastering duty has laid a stern hand on us all, claiming the nation's energies and swallowing out of sight its quarrels and grievances. The sense of proportion is being restored, under pressure of the struggle for dear life. It may all bring new-life in the days of our children, but not if we should stop short with numbering the battalions, reckoning the guns, setting our teeth and "seeing the thing through."

"Let not man prevail": the Psalm certainly fits the case of our enemy, for he has organised aggressive war as a national industry, and with a completeness never before attained by any nation. If the careful adaptation of material means to ends could have ensured conquest our enemy to-day would be the conqueror of Europe, and potentially the Master of the World.

Victory for Germany would mean vindication for the time being of all the horrible principles which her leaders have exemplified in preparing for this war and conducting it—the doctrine that the State is supreme in the sense of having no indeclinable obligations to other nations, that

the pursuit of its own ends justifies the employment of every means, that the cause of one's country stands above the laws of Heaven and the rules of honour accepted amongst men. There are millions of God-fearing folk in Germany, no doubt, but the broad fact remains that her public policy has been such as proceeds from those who neither fear God nor regard man, and immeasurable moral disaster would have fallen upon mankind had success attended such selfish cynicism.

We see to-day an outbreak of a nation needing to be sharply instructed that nations are "but men," under the lure of successful ambition forgetting its limitations, thinking and acting beyond what is permitted or permissible to human creatures. Some have the spectacle of a great nation impatient to force the Fates, out to control its own destiny, thinking to direct Providence, or at the very least to snatch in haste and by wrongful means at the position in the world which it had persuaded itself was divinely appointed for it. Hence these claims to be a law unto itself, to stand superior to common obligations, to be so far in advance beyond the rest of mankind that opposition to it is a sacrilege against the apostrophe of progress. It is easy to misjudge our enemies, and we would fain avoid doing so. But how are we to account more charitably for what we see in them than by attributing it in great part to a diseased self-consciousness of the arrogant kind which leaves men without a friend in the world, and brings on them the inevitable fall by which God reminds them that they are but men?

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

MOTOR-DRIVER CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

At the Magistrate's yesterday a Chinese chauffeur named Chan Air Ming, driver of No. 9 Car, was charged with the manslaughter of one Tong Lam. It is alleged that the deceased was knocked down by the defendant's car, and received injuries to which he succumbed.

SEIZURE OF DYNAMITE.

Detective-Sergeant Pincott prosecuted a Chinese for being in unlawful possession of 800 sticks of dynamite. The dynamite was found in a junk at Shantivan. The case was remanded.

FIRE ENQUIRY.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, an enquiry was commenced yesterday into the circumstances attending a fire which broke out at the Wa Shing Chung Kee tailors' shop, 190, Des Voeux Road Central, on the 19th February. Considerable damage was done by the fire, and the claim for insurance money amounted to \$6,493.

Mr. Davidson appeared for the firm, and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton was for the Western Assurance Company, whose agents in Hongkong are Messrs. J. D. Humphreys & Co.

The evidence of the accountant of the firm was first taken, and occupied the whole of the sitting.

ALLEGED ARMED ROBBERY.

A Chinese was charged by Inspector Kerr, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, with being concerned in an armed robbery with others on the 6th December at No. 5, Shanghai Street, Yau-mat. He was also charged with returning from banishment, and with being in unlawful possession of a revolver. The Inspector told the Magistrate that the defendant and a number of other men waited outside the house, and when a man who had gone inside to pay rent came out, they all rushed in. All the folks in the house were compelled to go into the kitchen, and they were robbed of about \$120 altogether. The defendant was arrested a few days ago at a house in Bridges Street. Sergeant Pincott and a number of Chinese detectives entered the house in which he was supposed to be hiding by way of the front door, and the defendant ran out by the back, where he was held up by a Chinese detective, at whose head prisoner pointed a revolver, which was fully loaded. He had been identified as having taken part in the robbery, and the revolver was identified as having been stolen. The case was remanded.

COUNT OKUMA ON THE CHINA QUESTION.

ADVOCATES SECRECY TO AVOID CHINA'S OVER-SENSITIVENESS.

Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier, is quoted by the *Kokumin* as stating, in connection with the Sino-Japanese negotiations, that absolute secrecy is necessary to provide against over-sensitiveness on the part of the Chinese nation, and the intrigues of a third party. In short, the present negotiations aim at a radical settlement of various questions that have been pending between both countries for many years, and of problems that have arisen as a sequel to the war with Germany. The Premier admits that the negotiations are making tardy progress, but he is confident that they will be concluded in a manner satisfactory to Japan. He is glad that Great Britain, the United States and other Powers are taking a friendly view of the negotiations, and he therefore asks the nation to place confidence in the diplomacy of the authorities. The Germans are now leaving no stone unturned to bring calumny upon Japan, but their cunning devices would have no effect on the situation. Unlike the custom of former days, important affairs of State cannot be conducted solely by an Ambassador or Minister. These must always be submitted to the Home Government for consultation, and accordingly some delay is unavoidable. It is advisable, says the Premier, for the Japanese people, to appreciate these circumstances as well as the characteristics of the Chinese nation, and patiently await a solution. If once the questions under dispute are settled, the relations between Japan and China will become more cordial.

SIX WEEKS WITH THE ENEMY.

THE TEMPER OF THE SAXON.

GRIM RESOLUTION.

(BY A NEUTRAL OBSERVER IN "THE TIMES.")

Before going to Germany I was given to understand that I should find a difference of opinion and point of view with regard to the war in the various States of the German Confederation. To discover such a rift in the "Bundesstaat" was my particular object in visiting Dresden.

I arrived on a day when fresh battalions were leaving for the front. The streets were thronged with men in full fighting kit. With flowers wreathed about their helmets and around the barrels of their guns, a broad, contented smile on most faces, they went singly or in pairs to an appointed railway station in the suburbs, escorted by their women-folk—many in peasant costume—who, wide-eyed, seemed only vaguely to comprehend what was going on. In new "field-grey" uniforms, their helmets covered with grey water-proof cases, a new-looking business-like rifle slung over the right shoulder, boots, belts, knapsacks, all of new leather, they presented a remarkably fit appearance. Artillery also was entraining, so that there was a general atmosphere of bustle and confusion.

Dresden seemed infinitely more human than Berlin. There was something grim and determined about the people, which would appear to confirm the reports that the Saxon troops are paying the heaviest toll of the war. For it is well known throughout Germany that, on the firing line, however there has been a particularly difficult piece of work to be done, Saxon troops have been called upon to do it. And though it would be far from the truth to say that there is a Saxon "feeling" in regard to the war, differing from the rest of the Empire, yet the struggle would seem to have made a deeper impression here than elsewhere. "These are deeply serious times," I heard quoted time and again.

NO ANTI-BRITISH FEELING.

Dresden, apart from its troops, seemed peculiarly silent and deserted. I was surprised to find that there was little or no feeling of animosity against the British, accounted for in part by the friendship which had existed between the inhabitants and the former British colony. A retired German officer remarked to me:—"The English troops have fought well on the Western front. The equipment of their men, in the opinion of our military authorities, is superior to that of our own, but it seems to us extraordinary that their officers should advise in the newspapers for binoculars, revolvers, and swords, and our men tell us that many English officers are inadequately equipped."

Though far removed from either battle front, Dresden impressed me as very vitally alive to the problems of the war. In all the cafes and other public places I saw placards, painted in the national colours, inscribed in large lettering with the words: "Denk an Tsingtau" (Remember Tsingtau). It was the only city in the land where I heard the Tsingtau episode referred to with rancour. It was here also that the assistance rendered by the Japanese was actively and bitterly resented. However, the life of the city continued in most respects quite normally. I met the King of Saxony crossing the Altmärk, his sword clanking over the cobble pavement, with the usual crowd of admiring street writhers at his heels. Just as in times of peace, The Royal Theatre was continuing its Shakespearean productions, though most Germans seem to think that Mr. Bernard Shaw has succeeded in creating a far more satisfactory and truer portrait of the modern Englishman. Mr. Shaw's essay, published last November, was handed to me for perusal, and I learned later that it has been widely circulated for the purpose of bringing to the attention of neutrals, a "truthful and unbiased survey of England and the English."

THE SOCIALISTS.

In view of the large number of Socialists in Saxony, I had expected to find, if not active discontent, at least some signs of disappointment that the war had not been fought to a victorious conclusion as speedily as had been hoped and expected. But I was unable to discover any trace of such discontent. Socialists as a whole seem to believe that the future looks very bright. As was said to me:—"Since the day, at the beginning of the war, when the Emperor proclaimed, 'I know no parties, only Germans,' we are convinced that never again will he be able to rely on one party alone."

Though I spoke with several influential persons, I found to my surprise a certain strange timidity on their part in speaking to a foreigner, lest there should perhaps be a discrepancy between what they might tell me and what I had heard in Berlin. Many of my questions remained unanswered, and I was referred to the competent authorities in the capital. Here only during my stay in Germany was I led to believe that more or less stereotyped information for the consumption of adventurous neutrals was prepared in advance. But as the Saxons are inclined to be reticent and take themselves very seriously, too much stress must not be laid on this point.

AFTER THE WAR.

Just before leaving Dresden, I was crossing the Schloßplatz when I noticed a great crowd, chiefly men and boys, inspecting several batteries of artillery which stood in the centre of the square. In front of the Imperial Palace in Berlin I had seen some 20 pieces of Russian ordnance, taken during the recent campaign in Poland, which are the delight of the Berliners. Quite contrary to the habitual German strictness, every schoolboy was given full run of the captured guns, so it was here in Dresden. Men and boys were busy opening and closing the breech-blocks, raising and lowering the firing angle, and in other ways familiarizing themselves with the weapons of their hated enemy.

In every important German city which I visited I saw captured artillery. The impression that it makes on the people is of inestimable value in strengthening their belief, not only in past victories, but in the final outcome.

In all German towns I found in conspicuous places, cafes, hotels, etc., the official casualty lists, published by the Government, which include the names of killed, wounded, or missing, since the beginning of the war. They now amount to a very thick tome, containing nearly a million names—a mute testimony to the fearful sacrifices the people are making for their country. Therefore, the German authorities, wherever possible, give to the people by the exhibition of war-trophies a concrete testimony of the prowess of German arms.

MUNICH AND ART.

PREPARING FOR A LONG WAR.

If in Saxony I found a certain awkward reticence, a certain seriousness and over-emphasis on topics of the war, on my arrival in Munich I was agreeably surprised to meet with a spirit of unprejudiced discussion and criticism regarding the war and its possible advantages and results.

The Bavarian people have in a peculiar way felt themselves the inheritors of French culture in Germany. Even in time of war they do not forget what they owe to France. "The French are a valiant people. We do not expect to take one yard of French territory. We hope that after the war they will become our friends," is the gist of several conversations that I had in Munich.

I saw little demonstration of a warlike spirit, few soldiers and, as far as I could judge, Munich still retained her old atmosphere of *Gemütlichkeit*. It was approaching carnival time, and this year there was to be no carnival, much to the undisguised dismay of the people. Many spoke with regret of the omission of this important event in every good "Münchner's" life as a great and irreplaceable loss.

The artistic life of the city seemed to continue in the past. Private galleries were exhibiting new pictures as usual—there were, of course, a good number of patriotic "war pictures," though cubists, fauvists, and others of that sort seemed to have disappeared. Public collections were open to all visitors, as in times of peace. It was a strange sight to see the "Alte Pinakothek" filled with limping, bandaged soldiers wearing their little round brimless fatigue caps, and long wrinkled grey overcoats. All over Germany the museums are open, and all their accustomed places, and everywhere the galleries are filled with wounded soldiers, who seem deeply interested in the works of art. Seeing them thus, it is difficult to picture them in the barbarous rôle ascribed to them.

The Opera was giving its usual winter repertoire. I attended a performance of the *Meistersinger*, beautifully given, with a splendid cast and orchestra, every seat being sold, though at somewhat reduced prices. That the war will have a definite and beneficial influence on the artistic and creative life of the German people seemed the belief of many. "Provided that it lasts long enough, and demands of us extraordinary sacrifices," was the remark of a well-known art critic.

WAR RELIEF WORK.

Munich is more concerned with the care of her wounded, the allaying of the economic distress of her people, the forwarding of necessities and luxuries to her troops in the trenches, than in discussing military tactics. Everything possible is being done to soften the horrors of the war.

In no city, where all "relief work" flows into certain definite, officially appointed channels, individual initiative is very limited. There are no "Gretchen" or "Lottchen" motor ambulances or soup kitchens, no promiscuous or untrained help, but the "Kriegsfürsorge" (War Charity), as it is called, which is a branch of the Red Cross, is a boon to the German household, such as has never been offered at any time past. This organization accepts gifts of all kinds, and any kind. From tinmed fruits to Government bonds, old blankets, rag dolls, old shoes, out-of-date furniture, dresses, hats, coats, etc., I saw every imaginable kind of thing that had been saved by the economical German housewife for years, collected at one of the central depôts which I visited. As the man showing me around remarked, "If the war accomplishes nothing else it will have cleared out the trash from our homes; an untold blessing for us all," he concluded. At the "Kriegsfürsorge" all the goods are sorted, and what can be used is used, the rest is sold. Old *portières* are made over into horse and sheep blankets, old coats and hats are patched together and made into winter blankets, which will be suitable for the coming summer campaign. The work is carried on partly by voluntary, partly by paid helpers.

In many cities there are wooden boxes, placed at the street corners, where gifts for the soldiers may be deposited. Money is also collected in the cafes, hotels, etc., by women collectors, who visit a certain number of places hourly; they are all paid collectors, and receive a 20 per cent. commission. I spoke to one of them, who told me that her weekly average was 300 marks (£10), chiefly in contributions of one penny. All this is turned over to the "Kriegsfürsorge" and cigars, cigarettes, beer, and other delicacies are purchased for the men in the trenches and hospitals.

PREPARING FOR A LONG WAR.

The prevalent opinion in Munich is that the war will last a long time, and people are preparing for such an eventuality. Many women are taking up office work, and I saw fewer civilians of the arms-bearing age than in any other city in the country. In fact, there was such a dearth of male labour in Munich that the clearing away of snow in the streets was to a great extent done by women. There was no unemployment, and in this respect, I was told, the city is better off than at any previous time.

I inquired especially to find out whether the fact that the Queen of the Belgians was a Bavarian Princess made any difference in the feeling of the people towards Belgium. The answer made to me was not without interest.

"Family ties make no difference. We are sorry for the Belgians, but consider it very stupid of them not to have allowed our troops to pass through their country," was remarked to me by a man of international reputation. "Look at Luxembourg; prosperous as it has never been before, un molested by our troops with plenty of money. So Belgium might be to-day," he continued.

Among even the most conservative Germans there is a strong conviction that, no matter what may happen, it will be impossible to drive their troops out of Belgium, and the Belgian problem is already a subject of academic discussion. I inquired what Germany intended to do with Belgium.

"That is a very difficult question. We do not wish to keep Belgium after the war, that is to incorporate it in our country. Our Reichstag is already difficult enough to manage, but to my mind the entry of Belgium into our 'Zollverein' (Customs Union) would be of great advantage both to Belgium and to ourselves."

"And the Belgian Congo?"—"I think it would undoubtedly be of the utmost importance for us to retain it as a connection between German East and West African possessions."

When I referred to the fact that King Albert is one of the most heroic figures of the war, the answer I received was:—"Of course, he is a German."

IN THE FIGHTING ZONE.

The following extracts are from a despatch by Field-Marshal Sir John French—

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

Since the commencement of hostilities the work of the Royal Army Medical Corps has been carried out with untiring zeal, skill and devotion. Whether at the front under conditions such as obtained during the fighting on the Aisne, when casualties were heavy and accommodation for their reception had to be improvised, or on the line of communications, where an average of some 11,000 patients have been daily under treatment, the organization of the Medical Services has always been equal to the demands made upon it.

The careful system of sanitation introduced into the Army has, with the assistance of other measures, kept the troops free from any epidemic, in spite of which it is to be noticed that since the commencement of the war some 600 cases only of enteric have occurred.

The organization for the first time in war of Motor Ambulance Convoys is due to the initiative and organizing powers of Surgeon-General T. J. O'Donnell, D.S.O., ably assisted by Major P. Evans, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Two of these convoys, composed entirely of Red Cross Society personnel, have done excellent work under the superintendence of Regular Medical Officers.

Twelve Hospital Trains ply between the front and the various bases. I have visited several of the trains when halted in stations, and have found them conducted with great comfort and efficiency.

During the more recent phase of the campaign the creation of Rest Depôts at the front has materially reduced the wastage of men due to the line of communications.

Since the outbreak of October, 1914, the whole of the medical arrangements have been in the hands of Surgeon-General Sir T. Sloggett, C.M.G., K.B.S., under whom Surgeon-General T. P. Woodhouse and Surgeon-General T. J. O'Donnell have been responsible for the organization on the line of communications and at the front respectively.

EFFICIENCY OF ENGINEERS.

The exceptional and peculiar conditions brought about by the weather, have caused large demands to be made upon the resources and skill of the Royal Engineers. Every kind of expedient has had to be thought out and adopted to keep the lines of trenches and defence work effective. The Royal Engineers have shown themselves as capable of overcoming the ravages caused by violent rain and floods as they have been throughout in neutralizing the effect of the enemy's artillery.

In this connection I wish particularly to mention the excellent services performed by my Chief Engineer, Brigadier-General G. H. Fowke, who has been indefatigable in supervising all such work. His ingenuity and skill have been most valuable in the local construction of the various expedients which experience has shown to be necessary in prolonged trench warfare.

THE WAR'S EFFECTS ON INDIA.

The following are extracts from a summary of the Financial Statement prepared by Sir William Meyer at a recent meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council of India.

Commercial credits.—The position of the presidency banks before the crisis was specially strong and large balances have been retained with them by Government. The bank rate has not risen above 6 per cent. Internal credit and finance facilities have, however, suffered and two minor banks previously shaken by the banking crisis of 1913 have succumbed.

Foreign and internal trade.—Imports from August to December show a decline, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913, of 27 million pounds or 42 per cent. The worst months were September and October. Complete cessation of foreign trade with Germany and Austria and its diminution in the case of Belgium and France as well as restriction dictated by military requirements and dislocation of the world's exchanges are factors in this result. Internal trade and production were chiefly affected in regard to just a few cotton. Heat prices have also risen seriously, necessitating drastic restrictions on export. To prevent a revival of confidence and business activity Government have recently undertaken to lend money to presidency banks for further assistance to trade if required, providing for the required funds by taking power to reduce cash held in the paper currency reserve by four million if necessary.

In closing this review the Finance Member claims that though India has in truth been much buffeted the inherent strength of her position has been demonstrated at every turn. The prestige of Government loans and note issue are practically unimpaired; the unprecedented drain on the savings banks has been met and exchange successfully supported. As regards foreign and internal trade readjustment is already taking place and confidence improving. Conditions have never been such as to suggest the necessity for a moratorium and India has faced all her obligations without outside help. As regards the immediate future she is also strengthened by an abundant monsoon and promise of exceptionally bountiful crops.

Public Debt of India.—In conclusion the Finance Member draws attention to the exceedingly satisfactory position of India in regard to public debt, which on 31st March, 1914, was £261 million productive and only 215 million unproductive. He points out that in 1913-14 the net yield of the capital undertakings financed by productive debt was sufficient to pay the entire interest charges on the aggregate debt (both productive and unproductive) and leave £9 million of clear revenue. He adds the caution that this strong position must not be too readily impaired even on emergency and that the question of dealing with the temporary debt which is now being incurred will have to be faced when the war is ended.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

SYNOPSIS.

AKI MARU, Japanese str., 4,002, I. Noma, 18th March—Shanghai 15th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
BOYARIN, Russian str., 995, Baiding, 20th March—Haiphong 17th March, Rice and General.—Chinese.
CANADA MARU, Japanese str., 3,547, T. Suruga, 20th March—Shanghai 17th March, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
CHIAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,006, Maki, 16th March—Kinchon Bay 13th March, Salt—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
CHIRO MARU, Japanese str., 7,253, W. W. Greens, 18th March—San Francisco 13th February, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
CITY OF CORINTH, British str., 3,700, R. Gordon, 19th March—Shanghai 16th March, General.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
FAU SANG, British str., 1,410, H. S. Malkin, 19th March—Saigon 14th March, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
FUCHINGO, Chinese str., 970, A. B. Buno, 16th March—Shanghai 13th March, General.—Chinese.
FUKU MARU, Japanese str., 3,037, 12th March—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
HAICHING, British str., 1,207, W. C. Passmore, 21st March—Swatow 20th March, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
HAIKONG, Dutch str., Bakker, 17th March—Singapore 8th March, Bulk Oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
HONGKONG, French str., 742, Marquise, 14th March—Fouchow 13th March, General.—A. R. Marty.
HSEI CHANG, Chinese str., 1,344, Munro, 20th March—Tientsin 13th and Chefoo 15th March, General.—Chinese.
HUICHOW, British str., 1,222, Shiao, 21st March—Tientsin 14th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
HUS, French str., 728, A. Corneliusen, 20th March—K. C. Wan 19th March, General.—A. R. Marty.
IXION, British str., 6,527, G. L. Stont, 18th March—Manila 15th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
KENKON MARU, Japanese str., 2,091, S. Sasaki, 9th March—Moji 3rd March, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
KIANG PING, Chinese str., 1,232, U. Udden, 14th March—Chinkiang 8th March, General.—Chinese.
KOHINA MARU, Japanese str., Yamashita, 18th March—Nagasaki 13th March, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
LIWAN, British str., 1,316, 15th March—Shanghai 12th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
MAUSANG, British str., 1,644, Mathews, 16th March—Sandakan 9th March, Timber.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MINNESOTA, American str., 13,323, Gazlick, 11th March—Seattle 6th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
MURK, British str., 2,329, Williams, 19th March—Balkpapan 13th March, Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
NANSAO, British str., 3,401, H. E. Gilroy, 18th March—Moji 13th March, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
PUNZANG, British str., 1,065, W. C. Bird, 19th March—Saigon 7th March, Rice and General.—Order.
PHOMTHEUS, Norwegian str., 1,024, M. Jensen, 20th March—Bangkok 11th March, Rice—Thorsen & Co.
SAINT EUGENE, British str., 3,353, G. Aitken, 19th March—Manila 18th March, General.—Doddwell & Co.
SABINE RICKMERS, Dutch str., Schuurman, 17th March—Swatow 16th March, Nil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
SINGAN, British str., 1,055, H. Trowbridge, 20th March—Haiphong 18th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
SUMATRA, Swedish str., 3,271, A. C. Nordfeld, 14th March—Moji 9th March, Beans.—Swedish Trading Co.
SUSAN, British str., 1,779, H. Simpson, 20th March—Singapore 13th March, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
TIENTSIN, British str., 1,227, John Cogan, 8th March—Shanghai 6th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
TITAROW, Dutch str., 1,000, J. N. Brueman, 17th March—Batavia, Sugar.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW

11 a.m.—Hongkong Club Twenty-Seventh Half-Yearly Drawing of 65 Debentures in the Club House.
Noon—China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
12.15 p.m.—Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Thursday, 25th March—
Noon—China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Wednesday, 24th March—
11 a.m.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Noon—Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Tuesday, 23rd April—
Noon—The Asiatic Rubber Co., Ltd., General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews.

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